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ABSTRACT

Designed to help children with auditory perceptual problems from fourth through sixth grade, the manual contains essays and exercises to develop listening skills, auditory memory, vocabulary, and imagination. The first section contains instructions to the teacher and the essays which are at three levels of difficulty and intended to be read to the child who then "tells" the essay back. The second section contains a variety of suggested exercises such as being very quiet and listening to environmental sounds and identifying voices with closed eyes. (DB)

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LISTEN, MY CHILDREN, AND YOU SHALL HEAR

(BOOK 2 — REVISED)

Grades Four Through Six

Betty Lou Kratoville

EC 200545

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LISTEN, My Children, and You Shall Hear

(BOOK 2 — REVISED)

A manual of essays and exercises designed to help children develop listening skills, auditory memory, vocabulary and imagination

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Grades Four Through Six

LISTEN,
My Children,
and You Shall Hear

(BOOK 2 — REVISED)

Betty Lou Kratoville

The Interstate
Printers & Publishers, Inc.
DANVILLE, ILLINOIS

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1 2 3
4 5 6
7 8 9

Dedicated to Matthew's
incomparable twin—Timothy.

INTRODUCTION

The ability of a child to perceive the world by sight, sound and touch is receiving widespread attention by educators. It is now generally accepted that faulty perception is one of the basic causative factors of learning disabilities. This has resulted in specialization in the field by ever-increasing numbers of professionals—e.g., developmental optometrists, audiologists and speech-language pathologists. Standardized tests have been developed, and many children whose problems have heretofore gone undiagnosed are now identified as having perceptual disabilities.

Diagnosis is one thing; remediation is quite another. In the field of visual perception, much has been done to provide the teacher or the parent with specific programs and tools of remediation. One need only consult the literature in the field to find an abundance of excellent materials for classroom or home. Thus far in the area of auditory perceptual problems, a paucity of materials exists, and this manual has been designed to aid in filling that gap and to provide a program of remediation for children at the fourth- through sixth-grade level.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Introduction vii

SECTION ONE:

Instructions for Use of the Essays 3
Essays 5

SECTION TWO:

Helping the Child Learn How to Listen 83
Exercises 85

SECTION ONE:

Instructions for Use of the Essays

Essays

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE OF THE ESSAYS

Technique

Each of the short essays should be read aloud to the child at a moderate speed with little emphasis. The child should then be instructed to tell back as much of the material as possible. The following technique has been found to be effective: The instructor reads the material, pauses briefly and then says to the child in a friendly tone, "Your turn." This seems to provide the proper clue for "turning the child on."

Selecting the proper level for the individual child is highly important. The material should be challenging but not so difficult that the child is immediately discouraged. It is suggested that the instructor begin at the "First Level." If the child can perform there with no difficulty, the "Second Level" should be used. If this is too simple, the instructor should move on to the "Third Level." Once the proper level is established, that same level should be used for each essay until the child is ready to move to a higher level.

No more than three essays should be read and re-told in one auditory memory training period. It is further suggested that at least a two-month interval elapse before an essay is repeated. In this way it is unlikely that the child will *memorize* an essay. It is important to keep in mind that these essays are designed to develop *immediate* auditory recall and should not be used for long-range memory work.

All words or phrases should be familiar to the child. The subjects of the essays in this book were chosen for their high interest to children in the approximate age range of 9 to 13. Nevertheless, some words may be new or unfamiliar, and it is important that they be defined and/or discussed. In this way, vocabulary and verbalization may also be developed.

If a real interest is indicated in a particular subject, the child should be encouraged to pursue that interest—i.e., look up the subject in the encyclopedia or visit the library for additional material. A report could be assigned for homework.

Depending on the ability and the needs of the child, the instructor might read an essay and direct the child to write down as much of it as he or she remembers. This can be an effective way to help the child develop ability to organize thoughts on paper. Occasionally a child will be found who can perform more efficiently on paper than with oral language.

If reading ability is adequate, children can take turns, one acting as instructor, one as pupil. Both children will benefit from such an endeavor.

Grading

Space has been provided to grade the child on each performance. A rating of "Good" would indicate that the child has been able to repeat 75 percent or more of the essay; "Fair" would indicate between 50 and 75 percent; "Poor" would indicate 50 percent or less and would suggest that perhaps a lower level should be used. The child should *not* know he or she is being graded. Grading is merely to provide the instructor with a basis for comparison from one month to the next. The date should also be noted next to the grade.

In a classroom situation, the teacher may wish to keep accurate individual records in a separate notebook, assigning a page to each child. Specially designed grading sheets for this purpose are available in packs of 20 from The Interstate Printers & Publishers, Inc., Danville, Illinois (reorder no. 1045).

1

ALLIGATORS AND CROCODILES

FIRST LEVEL

Alligators and crocodiles are both members of the reptile family. Alligators have broad snouts. Crocodiles have narrow snouts. These animals are very lazy.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Alligators and crocodiles are both members of the reptile family. Alligators have broad snouts and are found in North America, South America and China. Crocodiles have narrow snouts and are found in Africa and Australia.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Alligators and crocodiles are both members of the reptile family. Alligators have broad snouts and are found in North America, South America and China. Crocodiles have narrow snouts and are found in Africa and Australia. These animals are very lazy and do not go out of their way to attack human beings.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

2

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

FIRST LEVEL

Hans Christian Andersen was born in Denmark in 1805. He first tried to become an actor but failed. Later he turned to writing, and his great success came with his wonderful fairy tales.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Hans Christian Andersen was born in Denmark in 1805. He saw plays given by traveling companies and moved to Copenhagen to become an actor. He failed and turned to writing. His great success came with his wonderful fairy tales.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Hans Christian Andersen was born in Denmark in 1805. He saw plays given by traveling companies and moved to Copenhagen to become an actor. He failed, and friends helped him to go to school. Later he turned to writing plays and travel stories and poems. His greatest success came with his fairy tales, such as "The Ugly Duckling" and "The Snow Queen."

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

3

ANTS

FIRST LEVEL

Ants are found almost all over the world. They live together in groups which are called colonies. An ant has six legs. It has no lungs but breathes through its stomach.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Ants are found almost all over the world. They live together in groups which are called colonies. Each colony has a queen which lays all of the eggs. An ant has six legs. It has no lungs but breathes through tiny holes in its stomach.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Ants are found almost all over the world. They live together in groups which are called colonies. Each colony has a queen which lays all of the eggs. The worker ants take care of the eggs to be sure they have enough warmth and moisture. Most ants cannot see well and use antennae to feel and smell with. An ant has six legs and breathes through tiny holes in its stomach.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

4

JOHNNY APPLESEED

FIRST LEVEL

Johnny Appleseed was an American pioneer whose real name was John Chapman. He wandered west from Pennsylvania, taking with him apple seeds which he planted in many places.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Johnny Appleseed was an American pioneer whose real name was John Chapman. He wandered west from Pennsylvania, taking with him apple seeds which he planted in many places. Most people thought him strange because he dressed in rags and sometimes wore a saucepan for a hat.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Johnny Appleseed was an American pioneer whose real name was John Chapman. He wandered west from Pennsylvania, taking with him apple seeds which he planted in many places. Most people thought him strange because he dressed in rags and sometimes wore a saucepan for a hat. He was kind to Indians and birds and animals as well as to the settlers.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

5

JOHN JAMES AUDUBON

FIRST LEVEL

Audubon traveled all over the United States and Canada in his search for birds. He painted more than a thousand different kinds of birds. His paintings show birds in their natural sizes.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Audubon was educated in France and studied painting for many years. He traveled all over the United States and Canada in his search for birds. He painted more than a thousand different kinds of birds. His paintings show birds in their natural sizes.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Although Audubon was born over 200 years ago, his paintings of birds are still the finest that were ever done. He was educated in France and studied painting for many years. He traveled all over the United States and Canada in his search for birds. He painted more than a thousand different kinds. His paintings show birds in their natural sizes.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

6

BALD EAGLES

FIRST LEVEL

The bald eagle is our national bird. Eagles can fly a greater distance and to a greater height than any other bird. Their wingspread is sometimes as much as 7 feet.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

SECOND LEVEL

The bald eagle is our national bird. It usually builds its nest high on the side of a mountain cliff. Eagles can fly a greater distance and to a greater height than any other bird. Their wingspread is sometimes as much as 7 feet.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

THIRD LEVEL

The bald eagle is our national bird. It usually builds its nest high on the side of a mountain cliff. Eagles can fly a greater distance and to a greater height than any other bird. Their wingspread is sometimes as much as 7 feet, and they can lift and carry small animals, such as rabbits or lambs. Eagles are known for their sharp eyes.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

7

ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL

FIRST LEVEL

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. After his two brothers died, the family moved to Ontario, Canada. In his experiments trying to help deaf children, he stumbled onto theories that led to the invention of the telephone.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. After his two brothers died, the family moved to Ontario, Canada. Both he and his father were teachers of deaf children. Through this work, he stumbled onto theories that led to the invention of the telephone.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Alexander Graham Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland. After his two brothers died, the family moved to Ontario, Canada. Both he and his father were teachers of deaf children. Through this work, he became interested in sound. In his sound experiments, Bell more or less accidentally stumbled onto the theories that led to the invention of the telephone.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

8

DANIEL BOONE

FIRST LEVEL

Daniel Boone was born in Pennsylvania and learned to hunt at an early age. By the time he was 16, people thought him the best hunter in the state.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Daniel Boone was born in Pennsylvania and learned to hunt at an early age. By the time he was 16, people thought him the best hunter in the state. The Indians captured him a number of times, but eventually he became their friend.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Daniel Boone was born in Pennsylvania and learned to hunt at an early age. By the time he was 16, people thought him the best hunter in the state. The Indians captured him a number of times, but eventually he became their friend. He taught himself to read and write. He founded the town of Boonesborough on the Kentucky River.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

9

BUFFALO BILL

FIRST LEVEL

Buffalo Bill Cody was born in Iowa. At age 15 he was a rider for the Pony Express. He got his name when he was hired to kill buffalo to feed the men who were building the railroad to the West.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Buffalo Bill Cody was born in Iowa. At age 15 he was a rider for the Pony Express. He got his name when he was hired to kill buffalo to feed the men who were building the railroad to the West. His Wild West Show traveled over the United States and Europe.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Buffalo Bill Cody was born in Iowa. At age 15 he was a rider for the Pony Express. He was a scout for the Union Army during the Civil War. He got his name when he was hired to kill buffalo to feed the men who were building the railroad to the West. His Wild West Show traveled over the United States and Europe.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

10

CACTUS

FIRST LEVEL

The cactus plant has very few leaves, sometimes none at all. The roots of a cactus grow very near to the surface of the earth. Because of this they can quickly soak up rain.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The cactus plant has very few leaves, sometimes none at all. The roots of a cactus grow very near to the surface of the earth. Because of this they can quickly soak up rain or heavy dew before the moisture evaporates. The inside of a cactus stores water.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The cactus plant has very few leaves, sometimes none at all. The roots of a cactus grow very near to the surface of the earth. Because of this they can quickly soak up rain or heavy dew before the moisture evaporates. The inside of a cactus resembles a sponge which also soaks up and stores water.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

11

CAMELS

FIRST LEVEL

Camels are common in Arabia, Asia and Egypt. The camel's nose has valves which close during a sandstorm. Camels can drink enough water at one time to last for several days.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Camels are common in Arabia, Asia and Egypt. They are not very intelligent animals and do not like to carry heavy loads. The camel's nose has valves which close during a sandstorm. Camels can drink enough water at one time to last for several days.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Camels are common in Arabia, Asia and Egypt. They are not very intelligent animals and do not like to carry heavy loads. Camel milk may be drunk or made into cheese. The camel's nose has valves which close during a sandstorm. Camels can drink enough water at one time to last for several days. The Arabian camel has only one hump. The Bactrian camel has two humps.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

12

CARIBOU

FIRST LEVEL

Caribou are huge deer which can weigh as much as 800 pounds. Both the male and the female caribou have antlers. They eat moss and other vegetation.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Caribou are huge deer which can weigh as much as 800 pounds. Both the male and the female caribou have antlers. They eat moss and other vegetation. Caribou can be found in Alaska and Canada and are sometimes used to pull heavy loads on sleds.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Caribou are huge deer which can weigh as much as 800 pounds. Both the male and the female caribou have antlers. They eat moss and other vegetation. Caribou can be found in Alaska and Canada and are sometimes used to pull heavy loads on sleds. They are excellent swimmers and can travel a hundred miles a day.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

13

CATS

FIRST LEVEL

The body of a cat contains 500 muscles. Although it is a good climber, a cat cannot run for long distances. It can jump many times its own height.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The body of a cat contains 500 muscles. Although it is a good climber, a cat cannot run for long distances. It can jump many times its own height. Cats can see well in very dim light but cannot see in total darkness.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The body of a cat contains 500 muscles. Although it is a good climber, a cat cannot run for long distances. It can jump many times its own height. A cat walks on its toes. Each toe has a claw which can be thrust out when the cat is frightened. Cats can see well in very dim light but cannot see in total darkness.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

14

CHAMELEONS

FIRST LEVEL

Chameleons belong to the lizard family. They are best known for the way in which they change color to match their background. They eat insects and enjoy sleeping in the sun.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Chameleons belong to the lizard family. They are best known for the way in which they change color to match their background. They also change color according to the weather. They eat insects and enjoy sleeping in the sun.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Chameleons belong to the lizard family. They are best known for the way in which they change color to match their background. They also change color according to the weather. When frightened, they may turn very pale. If a chameleon loses its tail in an accident or a fight, it can grow a new one. Chameleons eat insects and enjoy sleeping in the sun.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

15

COMETS

FIRST LEVEL

Comets were probably formed from gas, bits of dust and water. They travel through space. Their tails are really clouds of vapor with sunlight reflecting on them.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Comets were probably formed from gas, bits of dust and water which somehow combined into huge frozen bodies. They travel through space. Their tails are really clouds of vapor with sunlight reflecting on them.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Comets travel through space, and at night a comet rushing through the sky looks like a fiery ball with a long glowing tail. The tails of comets are really clouds of vapor with sunlight reflecting on them. Comets were probably formed from gas, bits of dust and water which somehow combined into huge frozen bodies.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

16

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

FIRST LEVEL

The Congressional Medal of Honor is the highest award for courage given by our country. It was first established by Congress in 1862. At the beginning, it was given only to enlisted men.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The Congressional Medal of Honor is the highest award for courage given by our country. It was first established by Congress in 1862 during the Lincoln administration. Originally the medal was given only to enlisted men, but the law was soon changed to include officers.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The Congressional Medal of Honor is the highest award for courage given by our country. It was first established by Congress in 1862 during the Lincoln administration. Originally the medal was given only to enlisted men, but the law was soon changed to include officers. First to receive this medal was Bernard Irwin for action in the Indian Wars.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

17

COYOTES

FIRST LEVEL

The coyote is a distant relative of the wolf, although it is much smaller. Coyotes usually weigh between 25 and 30 pounds. They are famous for their strange howl.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The coyote is a distant relative of the wolf, although it is much smaller. Coyotes usually weigh between 25 and 30 pounds. They eat small animals and insects. Coyotes are intelligent animals and are famous for their strange howl.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The coyote is a distant relative of the wolf, although it is much smaller. Coyotes usually weigh between 25 and 30 pounds. They are intelligent animals that often hunt in pairs. They eat small animals and insects. Coyotes have 5 to 10 babies in a litter and may live as long as 14 years. They are intelligent animals and are famous for their strange howl.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

18

CRANES

FIRST LEVEL

Cranes can be found in Florida and Louisiana. Their long legs measure about 4 feet, and their wings spread more than 6 feet. They can be very fierce when cornered.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Cranes can be found in Florida and Louisiana. Their long legs measure about 4 feet, and their wings spread more than 6 feet. They can be very fierce when cornered. The crane usually lives near sandy marshes.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Cranes can be found in Florida and Louisiana. Their long legs measure about 4 feet, and their wings spread more than 6 feet. They can be very fierce when cornered. Although the crane lives near sandy marshes and is known as a wading bird, it really prefers to hunt for its food on dry land.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

19

DIAMONDS

FIRST LEVEL

A diamond is the hardest of all known minerals. The largest diamond ever found weighed almost a pound and a half. Diamonds can be found on top of the ground and deep below the surface.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

A diamond is the hardest of all known minerals. Since it is made entirely of carbon, it will burn if heated to an extremely high temperature. The largest diamond ever found weighed almost a pound and a half. Diamonds can be found on top of the ground and deep below the surface.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

A diamond is the hardest of all known minerals. Since it is made entirely of carbon, it will burn if heated to an extremely high temperature. The largest diamond ever found weighed almost a pound and a half. It was called the Cullinan Diamond and was mined in South Africa in 1905. Diamonds can be found on top of the ground and deep below the surface.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

20

DINOSAURS

FIRST LEVEL

The word "dinosaur" means terrible lizard. Dinosaurs were huge reptiles which lived on earth millions of years ago. We learn about them from their skeletons and petrified footprints.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The word "dinosaur" means terrible lizard. Dinosaurs were huge reptiles which lived on earth millions of years ago. Some were as small as rabbits; others were larger than elephants. We learn about them from their skeletons and petrified footprints.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The word "dinosaur" means terrible lizard. Dinosaurs were huge reptiles which lived on earth millions of years ago. Their babies were hatched from eggs. Some dinosaurs were as small as rabbits; others were larger than elephants. There were slow-moving dinosaurs with heavy shells like turtles, and there were others that could run very fast. We learn about them from their skeletons and petrified footprints.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

21

DOGS

FIRST LEVEL

There are hundreds of different breeds of dogs. They all are descended from an animal that resembled a wolf. Dogs come in many sizes, colors and shapes and have different dispositions.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

There are hundreds of different breeds of dogs. They all are descended from an animal that resembled a wolf. Dogs come in many sizes, colors and shapes and have different dispositions. A Chihuahua weighs less than 2 pounds. A Saint Bernard may weigh 200 pounds.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

There are hundreds of different breeds of dogs. They all are descended from an animal that resembled a wolf. Dogs come in many sizes, colors and shapes and have different dispositions. A Chihuahua weighs less than 2 pounds. A Saint Bernard may weigh 200 pounds. Dogs are useful. They can herd sheep, guard property, track people and pull heavy loads.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

22

DOLPHINS

FIRST LEVEL

Dolphins have blowholes in their foreheads. Through these they make strange noises which sound almost like human speech. They can swim about 35 miles an hour.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

SECOND LEVEL

Dolphins have blowholes in their foreheads. Through these they make strange noises which sound almost like human speech. They can swim about 35 miles an hour and can leap great heights out of the water.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

THIRD LEVEL

Dolphins have blowholes in their foreheads. Through these they make strange noises which sound almost like human speech. Dolphins do not have gills and must frequently come to the surface of the ocean in order to breathe air. They can swim about 35 miles an hour and can leap great heights out of the water.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

23

EARTHWORMS

FIRST LEVEL

An earthworm is the most common animal that makes its home in the ground. There are many different kinds. Earthworms do not have lungs but breathe through their skins.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

SECOND LEVEL

An earthworm is the most common animal that makes its home in the ground. It has tiny stiff bristles on the front and sides of its body. These help it to stick in the ground when a bird is trying to pull it out for food.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

THIRD LEVEL

An earthworm is the most common animal that makes its home in the ground. There are many different kinds. Earthworms do not have lungs but breathe through their skins. An earthworm has tiny stiff bristles on the front and sides of its body. These help it to stick in the ground when a bird is trying to pull it out for food.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

24

ECHOES

FIRST LEVEL

All sound travels in waves. Sometimes a sound wave hits a very hard surface. Instead of passing through, it bounces back. This makes an echo.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

All sound travels in waves which can move through air, water and even some solid objects. Sometimes a sound wave hits a very hard surface. Instead of passing through, it bounces back or is reflected. This reflected sound makes an echo.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

All sound travels in waves which can move through air, water and even some solid objects. Sometimes a sound wave hits a very hard surface. Instead of passing through, it bounces back or is reflected. This reflected sound makes an echo. It is thought that bats navigate by sending out sound waves which bounce off cave walls and tell them exactly where to fly.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

25

EELS

FIRST LEVEL

Eels may grow to 4 feet in length. Because of their length, they may resemble snakes but are really members of the fish family. There are more than a hundred different kinds of eels.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Eels may grow to 4 feet in length. Because of their length, they may resemble snakes but are really members of the fish family. Eels are born in the ocean but travel to bodies of fresh water to spend their lives.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Eels may grow to 4 feet in length. Because of their length, they may resemble snakes but are really members of the fish family. Eels are born in the ocean but travel to bodies of fresh water to spend their lives. The females return to the ocean to lay their eggs. There are more than a hundred different kinds of eels.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

26

EIFFEL TOWER

FIRST LEVEL

The Eiffel Tower in Paris was built in 1889 to attract visitors from all over the world to the French World's Fair. It has three platforms. The highest is 906 feet.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

SECOND LEVEL

The Eiffel Tower in Paris was built in 1889 to attract visitors from all over the world to the French World's Fair. It has three platforms. The highest is 906 feet. From the highest platform a staircase goes another 80 feet to the top of the structure.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

THIRD LEVEL

The Eiffel Tower in Paris was built in 1889 to attract visitors from all over the world to the French World's Fair. It has three platforms. The highest is 906 feet. From the highest platform a staircase goes another 80 feet to the top of the structure. The tower attracts many tourists but is also used for radio broadcasting and weather observation.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

27

EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

FIRST LEVEL

The Empire State Building was once the highest building in the world. It was built in New York City in 1931. It has 102 stories.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The Empire State Building was once the highest building in the world. It was built on Fifth Avenue in New York City in 1931. It has 102 stories. It was once struck by an airplane.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The Empire State Building was once the highest building in the world. It was built on Fifth Avenue in New York City in 1931. It has 102 stories and a television tower on top. The building was once struck by an airplane. Every year many tourists visit the observation tower, from which they can see a distance of 50 miles on a clear day.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

28

EVERGREENS

FIRST LEVEL

Evergreen trees stay green throughout the year. What we call "needles" are really their leaves. Some evergreen trees are broadleaved, like the holly and the magnolia.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Evergreen trees stay green throughout the year. What we call "needles" are really their leaves. Some evergreen trees are broadleaved, like the holly and the magnolia. The spruce is an evergreen which is used for making paper. White pine makes fine furniture.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Evergreen trees stay green throughout the year. What we call "needles" are really their leaves. Some evergreen trees are broadleaved, like the holly and the magnolia. The spruce is an evergreen which is used for making paper. White pine makes fine furniture. It is the spruce and the fir evergreens which are most often used for Christmas trees.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

29

FLINT

FIRST LEVEL

Flint is a kind of quartz. It is very brittle and can be easily chipped to create a sharp edge. This is why the Indians used it to make arrowheads and tools.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

SECOND LEVEL

Flint is a kind of quartz. It is very brittle and can be easily chipped to create a sharp edge. Before matches were invented, fire was often started by striking two pieces of flint together. Flint may be black, gray or brown.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

THIRD LEVEL

Flint is a kind of quartz. It may be black, gray or brown. It is very brittle and can be easily chipped to create a sharp edge. This is why the Indians used it to make arrowheads and tools. Before matches were invented, fire was often started by striking two pieces of flint together.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

30

FROGS AND TOADS

FIRST LEVEL

It is often hard to tell frogs and toads apart. Frogs are usually smooth and slender. Toads have thicker bodies which are covered with bumps.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

It is often hard to tell frogs and toads apart. Frogs are usually smooth and slender. Toads have thicker bodies which are covered with bumps. Both frogs and toads lay their eggs in water. Tadpoles hatch from these eggs.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

It is often hard to tell frogs and toads apart. Frogs are usually smooth and slender. Toads have thicker bodies which are covered with bumps. Both frogs and toads lay their eggs in water. Tadpoles hatch from these eggs. Frogs generally live in or near water, but toads are land dwellers.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

31

GILA MONSTERS

FIRST LEVEL

The only poisonous lizard in the United States is the gila monster. Its poison comes from glands near its lower teeth. Gilas feed on mice, eggs and other lizards.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The largest and only poisonous lizard in the United States is the gila monster. Its poison comes from glands near its lower teeth. Sometimes gilas grow to a length of 2 feet. They feed on mice, eggs and other lizards.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The largest and only poisonous lizard in the United States is the gila monster. Its poison comes from glands near its lower teeth. Sometimes gilas grow to a length of 2 feet. Gilas cannot run fast but can turn their heads and bite very quickly. They lay eggs, and they feed on mice, eggs and other lizards.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

32

GIRAFFES

FIRST LEVEL

Giraffes do not have voices, although they can make a strange low sound when they are frightened. Giraffes grow to a height of 18 to 20 feet.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Giraffes do not have voices, although they can make a strange low sound when they are frightened. Giraffes grow to a height of 18 to 20 feet. They like to nibble the leaves of a mimosa tree.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

A baby giraffe can stand on its thin, spindly legs as soon as it is born. Giraffes do not have voices, although they can make a strange low sound when they are frightened. Giraffes grow to a height of 18 to 20 feet. They like to nibble the leaves of a mimosa tree.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

33

GOLD

FIRST LEVEL

Gold is a very precious metal. It is often used to make fine jewelry because it is soft enough to be easily shaped. Gold can be found in the bottom of streams or rivers.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Gold is a very precious metal. It is often used to make fine jewelry because it is soft enough to be easily shaped. Gold can be found in the bottom of streams or rivers. Flakes or small chunks of it can also be found in rocks.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Gold is a very precious metal. It is often used to make fine jewelry because it is soft enough to be easily shaped. Gold can be found in the bottom of streams or rivers. Flakes or small chunks of it can also be found in rocks. Gold has been used for money or ornaments for thousands and thousands of years.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

34

HIPPOPOTAMUS

FIRST LEVEL

The hippopotamus belongs to the pig family. It eats only plants and especially likes water plants. A hippopotamus can weigh as much as 5,000 pounds.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The hippopotamus belongs to the pig family. It eats only plants and especially likes water plants. A hippopotamus can weigh as much as 5,000 pounds. Its ivory tusks are almost 3 feet long, but only a small part can be seen.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The hippopotamus belongs to the pig family. It eats only plants and especially likes water plants. A hippopotamus can weigh as much as 5,000 pounds. Its ivory tusks are almost 3 feet long, but only a small part can be seen. A hippopotamus generally lives near a lake or river where it can eat and play and swim in the water.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

35

HONEYBEES

FIRST LEVEL

There are several different kinds of bees. The best known is the honeybee. It is called a social insect because thousands live together in a hive.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

SECOND LEVEL

There are several different kinds of bees. The best known is the honeybee. It is called a social insect because thousands live together in a hive. The queen bee lays the eggs and is the mother of all the bees in the hive.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

THIRD LEVEL

There are several different kinds of bees. The best known is the honeybee. It is called a social insect because thousands live together in a hive. The queen bee lays the eggs and is the mother of all the bees in the hive. The male bees are called drones and do not work. The workers are all females, who build the house, gather food and take care of the young.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

36

HUMMINGBIRDS

FIRST LEVEL

Hummingbirds are the smallest birds in the world. Some are less than 3 inches long. They can fly as fast as 60 miles an hour and can fly backwards.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Hummingbirds are the smallest birds in the world. Some are less than 3 inches long. They can fly as fast as 60 miles an hour and can fly backwards. Often a hummingbird will fly 500 miles in a single spring.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Hummingbirds are the smallest birds in the world. Some are less than 3 inches long. They can fly as fast as 60 miles an hour, can hover in one place like a helicopter and can fly backwards. The hummingbird has such thin legs that it seldom walks on the ground, but it often flies 500 miles in a single spring.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

37

HURRICANES

FIRST LEVEL

The word "hurricane" comes from the Indian word "hurican," which means evil spirit. In some places hurricanes are called typhoons. They usually live about nine days.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The word "hurricane" comes from the Indian word "hurican," which means evil spirit. In some places hurricanes are called typhoons. Most hurricanes begin in the warm regions near Africa and live about nine days.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The word "hurricane" comes from the Indian word "hurican," which means evil spirit. In some places hurricanes are called typhoons. Most hurricanes begin in the warm regions near Africa. They usually live about nine days and begin to lose their force when they hit a land mass. The United States Weather Bureau tracks hurricanes and issues warnings.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

38

IGLOOS

FIRST LEVEL

Igloos are Eskimo houses which have been made of blocks of ice carefully joined together. The entrance of an igloo is always a tunnel to keep out the wind.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Igloos are Eskimo houses which have been made of blocks of ice carefully joined together. The entrance of an igloo is always a tunnel to keep out the wind. Inside, the Eskimo makes a snow shelf for sitting and sleeping.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Igloos are Eskimo houses which have been made of blocks of ice carefully joined together. The entrance of an igloo is always a tunnel. This keeps strong winds from blowing into the igloo. Inside, the Eskimo makes a shelf of snow and covers it with animal skins and fur. The shelf is used for sitting and sleeping.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

39

KANGAROOS

FIRST LEVEL

The kangaroo is the largest animal which lives in Australia and the surrounding islands. There are more than 60 different kinds of kangaroos. The largest is called the boomer.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The kangaroo is the largest animal which lives in Australia and the surrounding islands. There are more than 60 different kinds of kangaroos. The largest is called the boomer and weighs about 200 pounds. Kangaroos eat grass and other vegetation.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The kangaroo is the largest animal which lives in Australia and the surrounding islands. There are more than 60 different kinds of kangaroos. The largest is called the boomer and weighs about 200 pounds. When a baby kangaroo is born, it weighs no more than a mouse. Kangaroos eat grass and other vegetation.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

40

HELEN KELLER

FIRST LEVEL

Helen Keller was born in Alabama in 1880. When she was two, she suffered a terrible illness which left her totally blind and deaf. She had no communication with the world until a teacher finally taught her to speak and to read.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Helen Keller was born in Alabama in 1880. When she was two, she suffered a terrible illness which left her totally blind and deaf. She had no way of communicating with the world until a teacher, Anne Sullivan, came to live with the Kellers and gradually taught her to speak and to read.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Helen Keller was born in Alabama in 1880. When she was two, she suffered a terrible illness which left her totally blind and deaf. Until age 10, she had no communication with the world. Then a teacher, Anne Sullivan, came to live with the Kellers and gradually taught the little girl to speak and to read. Helen eventually went to college and wrote many fine books.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

41

MOOSE

FIRST LEVEL

The moose is the largest and most majestic member of the deer family. Its huge antlers spread 6 or 7 feet. The moose lives in the northern part of the United States and in Canada.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The moose is the largest and most majestic member of the deer family. Its huge antlers spread 6 or 7 feet. The moose lives in the northern part of the United States and in Canada. It feeds on leaves and tender twigs of birch and willow trees.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The moose is the largest and most majestic member of the deer family. Its huge antlers spread 6 or 7 feet. The moose lives in the northern part of the United States and in Canada. It feeds on leaves and tender twigs of birch and willow trees. The female moose has a distinctive mating call.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

42

MOUNT RUSHMORE

FIRST LEVEL

Mount Rushmore is located in the Black Hills of South Dakota. Into its granite sides are carved the faces of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

SECOND LEVEL

Mount Rushmore is located in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The faces of four great Americans are carved into its granite sides. They are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln. Mount Rushmore can be seen from a distance of 60 miles.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

THIRD LEVEL

Mount Rushmore is located in the Black Hills of South Dakota. The faces of four great Americans are carved into its granite sides. They are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt and Abraham Lincoln. Mount Rushmore can be seen from a distance of 60 miles. The original sculptor died before the work was finished, and his son took over and completed the job.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

43

OPOSSUMS

FIRST LEVEL

The opossum is related to the kangaroo. It has a pouch in which it carries its babies. Opossums usually live in the woods near streams or rivers. They become limp and play dead when frightened.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The opossum is related to the kangaroo. It has a pouch in which it carries its babies. Opossums usually live in the woods near streams or rivers. At night they hunt for food and will eat worms, insects, birds, mice, berries and corn. They become limp and play dead when frightened.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The opossum is related to the kangaroo. It has a pouch in which it carries its babies. Opossums usually live in the woods near streams or rivers. They dig their burrows among tree roots or sleep in hollow trees during the day. At night they hunt for worms, insects, birds, mice, berries and corn. They become limp and play dead when frightened.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

44

OWLS

FIRST LEVEL

Owls generally sleep during the day and come out at night to hunt for food. They eat mice and rats and gophers. The largest of the owl family is the great horned owl.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Owls generally sleep during the day and come out at night to hunt for food. They eat mice and rats and gophers. The largest of the owl family is the great horned owl. The screech owl is known for the strange shrill whistle it makes.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Owls generally sleep during the day and come out at night to hunt for food. They eat mice and rats and gophers. The largest of the owl family is the great horned owl. Most owls nest in trees, but the burrowing owl actually nests in holes made by other animals. The screech owl is known for the strange shrill whistle it makes.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

45

PAPER

FIRST LEVEL

It is thought that paper was invented by a Chinese man named Ts'ai Lun. Most of the paper we use is made from wood, although paper that needs to last a long time can be made from rags.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

It is thought that paper was invented by a Chinese man named Ts'ai Lun. Most of the paper we use is made from wood, although paper that needs to last a long time can be made from rags. Wood is ground and water added to make pulp. Most of the water is then removed, and the pulp is pressed into paper.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

It is thought that paper was invented by a Chinese man named Ts'ai Lun. Most of the paper we use is made from wood, although paper that needs to last a long time can be made from rags. Wood is ground in huge machines and water added to make pulp. Most of the water is then removed from the pulp, which is then pressed into sheets of paper. Scientists have learned how to treat paper chemically so that it is fireproof.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

46

PEARLS

FIRST LEVEL

Most precious jewels are mineral, but the pearl comes from an animal known as a mollusk or oyster. Pearls are usually white or cream colored, but some are pink. Black pearls have been found but are extremely rare.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Most precious jewels are mineral, but the pearl comes from an animal known as a mollusk. A small grain of sand finds its way into an oyster shell. The oyster covers it with layer after layer of nacre. This is the same substance which lines the shell.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Most precious jewels are mineral, but the pearl comes from an animal known as a mollusk. A small grain of sand finds its way into an oyster shell. The oyster covers it with layer after layer of nacre. This is the same substance which lines the shell. Most pearls are white or cream colored, but some are pink. Black pearls have been found but are extremely rare.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

47

PENGUINS

FIRST LEVEL

Penguins spend most of their lives swimming in the Antarctic Ocean or floating on large slabs of ice. They have wings but cannot fly. They can swim under water like fish.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Penguins spend most of their lives swimming in the Antarctic Ocean or floating on large slabs of ice. They have wings but cannot fly. They can swim under water like fish and use their wings as paddles. Penguins eat all kinds of fish.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Penguins spend most of their lives swimming in the Antarctic Ocean or floating on large slabs of ice. They have wings but cannot fly. They can swim under water like fish and use their wings as paddles. Penguins eat all kinds of fish and are especially fond of crabs. The emperor penguins are the largest and most beautiful.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

48

PIGS

FIRST LEVEL

There were no pigs in North America until they were brought by early settlers from England and the European continent. Today there are many breeds of pigs, differing greatly in size and color.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

There were no pigs in North America until they were brought by early settlers from England and the European continent. Today there are many breeds of pigs, differing greatly in size and color. The most dangerous pig is the wild boar, which is still hunted in parts of Europe.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

There were no pigs in North America until they were brought by early settlers from England and the European continent. Today there are many breeds of pigs, differing greatly in size and color. The most dangerous pig is the wild boar, which is still hunted in parts of Europe. There are Pigmy pigs no bigger than rabbits. The hippopotamus is a distant relative of the pig.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

49

PLANETS

FIRST LEVEL

There are nine planets, including Earth. Each planet revolves around the sun and reflects its light. The word "planet" means wanderer.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

There are nine planets, including Earth. Each planet revolves around the sun and reflects its light. All the planets were once clouds of hot gas, but as some have cooled, they have formed into solid matter.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

There are nine planets, including Earth. The word "planet" means wanderer and was given to these bodies because they revolve around the sun, the light of which they reflect. All the planets were once clouds of hot gas, but as some have cooled, they have formed into solid matter.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

50

PLATYPUS

FIRST LEVEL

The platypus lives in muddy streams and rivers in Australia. It makes its nest deep in the river banks. It uses its strange bill to search for shrimp and worms.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The platypus lives in muddy streams and rivers in Australia. It makes its nest deep in the river banks, where it lays one, two or three eggs. It uses its strange leathery bill to search for shrimp and worms.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The platypus lives in muddy streams and rivers in Australia. It makes its nest deep in the river banks, where it lays one, two or three eggs. In 12 days the eggs hatch. The young are nursed by the mother. The platypus uses its strange leathery bill to search for its food, which includes shrimp and worms.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

51

PONIES

FIRST LEVEL

A pony is a special kind of horse that does not grow very tall. Ponies are tough animals and can stand very cold weather. Cowboys once used them to round up cattle.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

A pony is a special kind of horse that does not grow very tall. Ponies are tough animals and can stand very cold weather. They are good climbers and swimmers. Cowboys once used them to round up cattle.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

A pony is a special kind of horse that does not grow very tall. Ponies are tough animals and can stand very cold weather. They are good climbers and swimmers. Cowboys once used them to round up cattle. Ponies were once used to carry the United States mail. This service was called the Pony Express.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

52

PRAYING MANTIS

FIRST LEVEL

A praying mantis is very hard to find because it is the color of leaves and can hold perfectly still for a long time. It eats all kinds of insects.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

A praying mantis is very hard to find because it is the color of leaves and can hold perfectly still for a long time. It sheds its skin somewhat like a snake. It eats all kinds of insects but is not harmful to humans.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

A praying mantis is very hard to find because it is the color of leaves and can hold perfectly still for a long time. Before it is fully grown, it sheds its skin many times, somewhat like a snake. The praying mantis has wings. It eats spiders and caterpillars and all kinds of insects, such as grasshoppers, but is not harmful to humans.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

53

PYRAMIDS

FIRST LEVEL

Many pyramids still exist in Egypt. The largest is the Great Pyramid which was ordered by the Pharaoh Cheops. It took 100,000 slaves about 20 years to build it.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Many pyramids still exist in Egypt. The largest is the Great Pyramid which was ordered by the Pharaoh Cheops. This pyramid contains more than 2 million stone blocks. It took 100,000 slaves about 20 years to build it.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Many pyramids still exist in Egypt. The largest is the Great Pyramid, which is one of the Seven Wonders of the World. It was built about 2900 B.C. on the order of the ruler who was named the Pharaoh Cheops. It took 100,000 of his slaves about 20 years to build it. It contains more than 2 million stone blocks.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

54

RACCOONS

FIRST LEVEL

It is easy to identify a raccoon because of the black band across its eyes. Its grayish-brown coat makes an excellent camouflage. It is not true that raccoons always wash their food before eating it.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

It is easy to identify a raccoon because of the black band across its eyes. Its grayish-brown coat makes an excellent camouflage. It is not true that raccoons always wash their food before eating it. They will eat almost anything, including vegetables, fish, mice and frogs.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

It is easy to identify a raccoon because of the black band across its eyes. Its grayish-brown coat makes an excellent camouflage. It is not true that raccoons always wash their food before eating it. They will eat almost anything, including vegetables, fish, mice and frogs. They are intelligent animals that take very good care of their young.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

55

RAINBOWS

FIRST LEVEL

Rainbows are caused by sunlight shining on tiny drops of water in the air. In order for us to see a rainbow, the sun must be behind us.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

SECOND LEVEL

Rainbows are caused by sunlight shining on tiny drops of water in the air. When sunlight strikes the droplets, the rays of the sun bend. In order for us to see a rainbow, the sun must be behind us.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

THIRD LEVEL

Rainbows are caused by sunlight shining on tiny drops of water in the air. The rays of the sun bend, and only then can we see the beautiful colors already held in every sunray. These colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. In order for us to see a rainbow, the sun must be behind us.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

56

ROADRUNNERS

FIRST LEVEL

A strange member of the cuckoo family is the roadrunner, which grows to be almost 2 feet long. Roadrunners run very swiftly but seldom fly unless they are frightened.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

A strange member of the cuckoo family is the roadrunner, which grows to be almost 2 feet long. Roadrunners run very swiftly but seldom fly unless they are frightened. They eat snakes, insects and lizards.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

A strange member of the cuckoo family is the roadrunner, which grows to be almost 2 feet long and has a slim body. Roadrunners run very swiftly but seldom fly unless they are frightened. They eat snakes, insects and lizards. The roadrunner is brown and white, with a long beak and strong legs, a crest on its head, and a white patch behind each eye.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

57

BETSY ROSS

FIRST LEVEL

Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, is thought to have made the first American flag. George Washington was a member of a commission appointed to design a flag. He gave Mrs. Ross a sketch, which she copied.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, is thought to have made the first American flag. She was asked to do so by George Washington. The design he gave her to copy had stars with six points. She changed them to stars with five points.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Betsy Ross, of Philadelphia, is thought to have made the first American flag. George Washington was a member of a commission appointed to design a flag. He gave Mrs. Ross a sketch to copy which had stars with six points. She changed them to stars with five points, and those are the kind still used today.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

58

RUBBER

FIRST LEVEL

Columbus took some rubber from Haiti back to Europe, but no one knew exactly what to do with it. Today much of our rubber comes from South America and Indonesia.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Columbus took some rubber from Haiti back to Europe, but no one knew exactly what to do with it. Today much of our rubber comes from South America and Indonesia. Rubber is made from the juice of a tree which grows only in the tropics.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Columbus took some rubber from Haiti back to Europe, but no one knew exactly what to do with it. Today much of our rubber comes from South America and Indonesia. Rubber is made from the juice of a tree which grows only in the tropics. Sometimes rubber is heated to make it stronger. This is called vulcanization. Scientists have now learned how to make synthetic, or artificial, rubber.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

59

SQUIRRELS

FIRST LEVEL

More than 70 different species of squirrels have been identified. The gray squirrel is the most common in the United States. The chipmunk is actually a ground squirrel.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

More than 70 different species of squirrels have been identified. The gray squirrel is the most common in the United States. The largest American squirrel, sometimes called the fox or cat squirrel, is in danger of extinction.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

More than 70 different species of squirrels have been identified. The gray squirrel is the most common in the United States. The largest American squirrel, sometimes called the fox or cat squirrel, is in danger of extinction. Flying squirrels are able to glide through the air as far as 250 feet in one swoop. The chipmunk is actually a ground squirrel.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

60

SEQUOIAS

FIRST LEVEL

The giant sequoia trees are found in California. Some are 3,000 years old. Many are almost 300 feet high. These huge trees were named for a Cherokee Indian chief.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The giant sequoia trees are found in California on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Some are 3,000 years old. Many are almost 300 feet high. These huge trees were named for a Cherokee Indian chief.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The giant sequoia trees are found in California on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Some are 3,000 years old. Many are almost 300 feet high. Their bark is so thick and so full of tannic acid that insects cannot harm them. These huge trees were named for a Cherokee Indian chief.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

61

"SHOOTING STARS"

FIRST LEVEL

A "shooting star" is really not a star at all. It is a meteor as long as it hurtles through the air. If it should fall to earth, it is called a meteorite.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

A "shooting star" is really not a star at all. It is a meteor as long as it hurtles through the air. If it should fall to earth, it is called a meteorite. Meteors are made of iron, nickel and a stone that is very much like lava.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

A "shooting star" is really not a star at all. It is a meteor as long as it hurtles through the air. If it should fall to earth, it is called a meteorite. Meteors are made of iron, nickel and a stone that is very much like lava. Meteors travel so fast that they become very hot and eventually explode or break up, with small pieces sometimes striking the earth.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

62

SKUNKS

FIRST LEVEL

All skunks are black and white, but some are striped and some are spotted. They are not harmful unless they become frightened, and they usually stamp their feet before spraying.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

All skunks are black and white, but some are striped and some are spotted. They are not harmful unless they become frightened, and they usually stamp their feet before spraying. Sometimes they have as many as 10 babies in a litter.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

All skunks are black and white, but some are striped and some are spotted. They are not harmful unless they become frightened, and they usually stamp their feet before spraying. A skunk usually weighs about 10 pounds and may be as long as 2½ feet. Sometimes skunks have as many as 10 babies in a litter. Skunks love to eat turtle eggs.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

63

SNAILS

FIRST LEVEL

Snails are mollusks and are related to the clam family. There are water snails and land snails. Both make their own houses. They use material which comes from their own bodies.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Snails are mollusks and are related to the oyster and the clam family. There are water snails and land snails. Both make their own houses. They use material which comes from their own bodies. At first this substance is soft, but it gradually hardens.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Snails are mollusks and are related to the oyster and the clam family. There are water snails and land snails. Both make their own houses. They use material which comes from their own bodies. At first this substance is soft, but it gradually hardens. Water snails eat dead insects and water plants. Land snails eat land plants, such as lettuce, and mushrooms.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

64

SNAKES

FIRST LEVEL

Snakes are cold-blooded reptiles. This means that their body temperature changes as the temperature around them changes. Snakes are meat eaters. Some grow to a length of 20 feet.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Snakes are cold-blooded reptiles. This means that their body temperature changes as the temperature around them changes. In certain species, the female snake carries her eggs in her body until they hatch. Snakes are meat eaters. Some grow to a length of 20 feet.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Snakes are cold-blooded reptiles. This means that their body temperature changes as the temperature around them changes. In certain species, the female snake carries her eggs in her body until they hatch. Snakes are meat eaters but do not eat often. Some snakes can go for months without eating. There are snakes less than a foot long and others, like the anaconda, which grow to a length of 20 feet.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

65

SNOW

FIRST LEVEL

Clouds contain tiny drops of water. In winter, when the air is cold, these drops freeze into crystals. Several crystals will then stick together and form snowflakes.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Clouds contain tiny drops of water. In winter, when the air is cold, these drops freeze into crystals. Several crystals will then stick together and form snowflakes. As the flakes get bigger and heavier, they leave the cloud formation and drop to earth.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Clouds contain tiny drops of water. In winter, when the air is cold, these drops freeze into crystals. Several crystals will then stick together and form snowflakes. As the flakes get bigger and heavier, they leave the cloud formation and drop to earth. Most snowflakes have six points. Many have been photographed, but no two snowflakes have ever been found that are exactly alike.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

66

SPHINX

FIRST LEVEL

The Sphinx is a huge piece of sculpture with the head of a man and the body of a lion. Between its paws is a small temple. The Sphinx is located in Egypt not too far from the Great Pyramid.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The Sphinx is a huge piece of sculpture with the head of a man and the body of a lion. Between its paws is a small temple. The Sphinx is located in Egypt not too far from the Great Pyramid. It was probably built about 5,000 years ago.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The Sphinx is a huge piece of sculpture with the head of a man and the body of a lion. Between its paws is a small temple. The Sphinx is located in Egypt not too far from the Great Pyramid. It was probably built about 5,000 years ago and has always been a symbol of mystery because no one knows why it was built.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

67

SPIDERS

FIRST LEVEL

Spiders are not insects. They are arachnids. Spiders have eight legs. Insects have only six. The black widow is the only spider in the United States whose bite is deadly.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Spiders are not insects. They are arachnids. A spider's body has two parts. An insect's body has three parts. Spiders have eight legs. Insects have only six. The black widow is the only spider in the United States whose bite is deadly.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Spiders are not insects. They are arachnids. A spider's body has two parts. An insect's body has three parts. Spiders have eight legs. Insects have only six. Some spiders spin webs. The webs are made of silk which is stored in the spider's abdomen. The black widow is the only spider in the United States whose bite is deadly.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

68

"STAR-SPANGLED BANNER"

FIRST LEVEL

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key in 1814. In the War of 1812 he watched the bombardment of Fort McHenry from a British ship. The sight of the American flag still aloft inspired him to write the poem.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key in 1814. In the War of 1812 he watched the night bombardment of Fort McHenry from a British ship. In the morning, the American flag was still aloft, and the sight inspired him to write the poem. It was first called "Defense of Fort M'Henry."

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The "Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key in 1814. In the War of 1812, he watched the night bombardment of Fort McHenry from a British ship. In the morning, the American flag was still aloft, and the sight inspired him to write the poem. It was first called "Defense of Fort M'Henry." In 1916 the President, Woodrow Wilson, proclaimed the "Star-Spangled Banner" our national anthem.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

69

STATUE OF LIBERTY

FIRST LEVEL

The Statue of Liberty was given to the people of the United States by the people of France. It is in the harbor of New York City and is the largest statue in the world.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The Statue of Liberty was given to the people of the United States by the people of France in 1884. It is in the harbor of New York City and is the largest statue in the world. Just the head of the statue is two stories tall.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The Statue of Liberty was given to the people of the United States by the people of France in 1884. It is in the harbor of New York City and is the largest statue in the world. The statue, with the base on which it stands, is more than 305 feet high. One finger is 8 feet long, and the head is two stories tall.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

70

TAJ MAHAL

FIRST LEVEL

Many people feel that the most beautiful building in the world is the Taj Mahal in India. It was built by one of the emperors in honor of his wife. It stands in the middle of a beautiful garden.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

Many people feel that the most beautiful building in the world is the Taj Mahal in India. It was built by one of the emperors in honor of his wife. The finest materials were used, including marble and alabaster. It stands in the middle of a beautiful garden.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

Many people feel that the most beautiful building in the world is the Taj Mahal in India. It was built by one of the emperors in honor of his wife. It was begun in 1632 and took 20 years to complete. The finest materials were used, including marble and alabaster. It stands in the middle of a beautiful garden with a gleaming pool.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

71

TURTLES

FIRST LEVEL

Turtles have been on earth since the age of the dinosaurs. When the weather turns cold, they hibernate under ground or under water. They have very sharp eyes.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

SECOND LEVEL

Turtles have been on earth since the age of the dinosaurs. When the weather turns cold, they hibernate under ground or under water. They have very sharp eyes, and their sense of smell is good, but they do not hear well.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

THIRD LEVEL

Turtles have been on earth since the age of the dinosaurs. The top shell of a turtle is called the carapace. The bottom shell is called the plastron. When the weather turns cold, they hibernate under ground or under water. They have very sharp eyes, and their sense of smell is good, but they do not hear well.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

72

VOLCANOES

FIRST LEVEL

A volcano is an opening which is generally found at the very top of a mountain. This mountain has been formed from materials which have erupted from the volcano.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

A volcano is an opening which is generally found at the very top of a mountain. This mountain has been formed from hot melted rock, called lava, and cinders and ashes which have erupted from the volcano. Very little plant life grows on the sides of such a mountain.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

A volcano is an opening which is generally found at the very top of a mountain. This mountain has been formed from hot melted rock, called lava, and cinders and ashes which have erupted from the volcano. Deep in the mountain is a pocket of hot gases and steam from which these materials are thrown into the air. Very little plant life grows on the sides of such a mountain.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

73

WALRUS

FIRST LEVEL

The walrus is one of the largest mammals found on earth. Some walrus are as long as 11 feet and weigh more than a ton. The walrus makes its home in the Arctic seas.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

The walrus is one of the largest mammals found on earth. Some walrus are as long as 11 feet and weigh more than a ton. The walrus makes its home in the Arctic seas. Its ivory tusks are made into tools and ornaments. Its skin is very tough.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

The walrus is one of the largest mammals found on earth. Some walrus are as long as 11 feet and weigh more than a ton. The walrus makes its home in the Arctic seas. Its ivory tusks, which the walrus uses to scrape food from the ocean floor, can be made into tools and ornaments. Its skin is very tough and can be made into coverings for boats and houses.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

74

WHEELS

FIRST LEVEL

No one is sure exactly when the wheel was invented. It is one of the world's greatest inventions because without it we would have no land transportation or manufacturing of any kind.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

SECOND LEVEL

No one is sure exactly when the wheel was invented. It is one of the world's greatest inventions because without it we would have no land transportation or manufacturing of any kind. The American Indians had no wheels until the white settlers came.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

THIRD LEVEL

No one is sure exactly when the wheel was invented. It is one of the world's greatest inventions because without it we would have no land transportation or manufacturing of any kind. The first wheels were solid. Spoked wheels came into use about 1800 B.C. The American Indians had no wheels until the white settlers came.

Good_____
Fair_____
Poor_____

75

WOODPECKERS

FIRST LEVEL

There are many different kinds of woodpeckers. The most common is the red-shafted flicker. The smallest is the downy woodpecker, which is no bigger than a sparrow.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECOND LEVEL

There are many different kinds of woodpeckers. The most common is the red-shafted flicker. The smallest is the downy woodpecker, which is no bigger than a sparrow. Some woodpeckers peck holes in which to store acorns for winter.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

THIRD LEVEL

There are many different kinds of woodpeckers. The most common is the red-shafted flicker. The smallest is the downy woodpecker, which is no bigger than a sparrow. Some woodpeckers peck holes in which to store acorns for winter. Woodpeckers do an important job for humans. They eat harmful insects from dead or dying trees, thus keeping these insects from destroying more trees.

Good____
Fair____
Poor____

SECTION TWO:

Helping the Child Learn How to Listen

Exercises

HELPING THE CHILD LEARN HOW TO LISTEN

Listening can be taught as a skill, just as reading, writing and spelling are taught. The following are exercises designed to help the child learn to listen, to follow directions and to develop auditory memory.

In all of these exercises it will be necessary for the instructor (teacher or parent) to give directions. Several important points should be observed. Instructions should be kept simple, using as few words as possible. Many times demonstrating a task is more effective than describing it, although it should always be borne in mind that helping the child to learn to follow directions is one of the goals of the exercises.

All instructions should be aimed at the child's level of comprehension. Sometimes it may be necessary to reword them to the child's frame of reference.

Since these exercises are designed for the child with auditory perceptual problems, it is important to wait for slow processing or delayed responses.

The training sessions must be kept short—no more than 15 or 20 minutes. The instructor must watch the youngster for signs of boredom. If bored, a child will not work at listening. A training session should be brought to a close while interest is still high so that the child will look forward to another period of similar activity.

The author wishes to acknowledge the contributions of the Achievement Center for Children, Purdue University, and of the Department of Special Education, Southern Connecticut State College, where the concepts for many of these exercises were designed and developed.

1

A logical starting point in developing the skill of listening is a game of "being quiet." Not only the voice but the entire body stays still so that no sound is made. The child remains in this total silence for a few seconds, gradually increasing the length of time to two minutes.

The instructor then steps out of the room and whispers the child's name or a simple command. The child comes if his or her name is whispered or performs suitably if a command is whispered. A series or sequence of commands may be given. Example: "Clap your hands three times; jump up and down twice; turn around once."

In a group situation, the teacher instructs the class to be quiet and to listen for a specific sound, such as a ticking clock or metronome. Other sounds from the building or the playground can then be identified and categorized. For example, sounds of children playing games can be "loud and happy" sounds; those of a custodian sweeping the floor can be "soft, swishing and busy" sounds; sounds of a siren or a train whistle can be "warning or danger" signals.

2

Inside. The child sits quietly, listens and decides the direction from which a sound is coming. He or she is then instructed to look for whatever is making the sound. Examples: running water, an alarm clock, a transistor radio.

Outside. The child is directed to sit quietly, with eyes closed, and to listen for a prescribed length of time. He or she then identifies and lists the sounds heard. Examples: an airplane, a car, birds. This game can be played competitively in a group. The child who hears a sound no other child has heard gets an extra point, etc.

Discussions should be held on the *degree* or *intensity* of sound; for instance, a motorcycle sounds loud as it passes by a school, but the sound diminishes as it gets farther and farther away.

Imitation of familiar sounds should be encouraged in a wide range of volume from very loud to very soft. A class contest may be held. Judges may be appointed to decide which child has given the closest imitation of a specific sound.

3

Two or more different sound-making items are introduced. The child is allowed to inspect and manipulate each. Examples: cellophane, sandpaper, silk, tissue paper. The sound is produced by crumpling the material or running a fingernail over it.

The items are then concealed under a table or placed elsewhere out of the youngster's line of vision. (Or the child is requested to keep his or her eyes closed.) One of the items is "sounded," and the child attempts to indicate which has made the sound.

It may be best to start with two items and, as the child is successful, to introduce additional items, one at a time.

A more subtle variation employs bells of different sizes and tones. The child identifies "big bell," "middle-sized bell" or "little bell" according to the individual sound. Piano keys may be struck or guitar strings plucked in order to deal with the concepts of high and low, loud and soft.

In a group situation, the members of the class are instructed to close their eyes. The teacher or a member of the class moves from place to place throughout the room and calls the name of a child, who must point in the direction from which the sound emanates. To make the game more difficult, the voice can be lowered to a whisper or two people can call the name simultaneously from different directions. In the latter instance, the child is required to point in both directions from which the sounds emanate.

4

The instructor gives a command and performs with the child: "Stand." "Sit." "Kneel." The command might relate to the identification of body parts: "Point to your shoulders." "Point to your knees."

Or, the instructor gives a command but does *not* perform with the child.

A variation of the above would be for the instructor to give a *series* of commands: "Walk three steps forward; jump two steps backward; turn around four times."

In a group situation, the instructor tells or reads a story, and the children raise their hands whenever a part of the body is mentioned.

Sample story: A group of children decided to take a hike. They looked like a small *army* as they marched along the *shoulder* of the road. The oldest boy was at the *head* of the line. Soon the children came to the *foot* of a mountain. The oldest boy looked at the *hands* of his watch and said, "*I* (eye) think we can climb this mountain if we *knuckle* down and really try." They climbed for about an hour. Finally, two children stopped and complained, "We are tired of carrying this ice *chest*. We want to go *back* home." Their leader replied, "All right. Tomorrow is another day. Who *knows* (nose)? Perhaps we can try again."

The above exercise can be structured for competition. The children are instructed to write down the key words, and the one with the longest list is declared the winner.

5

The instructor calls out a series of related items. Examples: numbers, fruits, vegetables, colors, cars, boys' and girls' names. The child repeats the series. The task should be continually upgraded. Once the child can handle a series of four, the list should be increased to five, etc.

An interesting variation of this exercise is to ask the child to *reverse* the series. Example: (Instructor) "Nine, three, one, eight." (Child) "Eight, one, three, nine."

The instructor calls out a series of objects, and the child picks out the word which does not belong. Examples: apple, grape, peach, corn, banana; Ford, Chevrolet, Honda, Buick, Oldsmobile; robin, sparrow, ostrich, cardinal, woodpecker. (In the last category, "ostrich" is the correct answer because it is the only bird in the group which does not fly.)

6

The child (or class) is instructed to sit quietly and listen to selections of music. The child then identifies the "mood" of the music—happy, sad, peaceful, etc. All types of music should be used—classical, popular, folk, rock, etc.

The instructor plays a series of notes, one at a time, on a piano or guitar or other suitable instrument. The child duplicates the melody.

7

A series of commands is given relating to a household task, and the child carries out the instructions in sequence. Examples: (Clearing the table) "First bring all the glasses, then the silverware, then the salt and pepper." (Sorting and/or folding the laundry) "First pair up all the socks; then fold all the T-shirts; then fold all the jeans." (Miscellaneous) "First dump the garbage; then empty the wastebasket in your room; then empty the one in the living room." If these commands are used daily, the order of the tasks should be varied.

Another activity involves assembling a group of familiar grocery items on a table. One child is chosen to be the "clerk." Another child "telephones" the "store" and places an order (the number of items ordered depends on the ability of the children). The "clerk" then delivers the order to the "customer." This game can also be played with pictures of such items as wearing apparel or toys.

8

With eyes closed, the child tries to identify the voices of members of the family or playmates or classmates. If the child is fairly skilled at the game, the participants may try to disguise their voices.

The child, with eyes shut, is brought into a room and asked to identify the voice of a familiar famous person on television.

While the child's eyes are closed, the instructor repeats one sentence, varying it in inflection and intonation. The child decides if the voice sounds happy, surprised, tired, sorry, etc.

The instructor reads or tells the class any story with strong characterizations. A child is selected to imitate the voice of one of the characters, and the group guesses which character the child is pretending to be.

9

Sounds of nature should be pointed out to the child as they occur, and time should be taken for the youngster to sit quietly and listen to these sounds. Examples: wind, as it blows through the trees or bangs a shutter; rain, as it varies from light to heavy; water, as it rushes or falls; dry leaves, as they are crumpled underfoot; fire, as it crackles.

By using certain materials, the child can imitate some sounds of nature. Examples: crumpling cellophane to sound like fire burning; blowing through a tube to sound like wind blowing; slowly dropping a handful of dried beans into a container of water to sound like raindrops splashing into a puddle.

Children's poems that incorporate the sounds of nature can be read aloud, followed by discussions of words that sound like what they denote. Examples: slush, breeze, thunder.

10

An object is hidden in the room. Instead of using the standard clues of "hot" when the child is near the object and "cold" when he or she is far away, the instructor (or another child) makes a sound to which the child listens carefully. When the youngster is near the object, the sound becomes louder. As he or she moves farther away, the sound grows softer. Exampes of sounds: "buzz-z-z-z"; "click, click, click."

A game of Echo provides an effective activity. One child chants a word or a sentence or a snatch of tune; another child across the room echoes it in softer tones. Instead of words or sentences or tunes, taps or claps in a rhythmic sequence can be employed.

11

Any games are appropriate which use auditory clues combined with movement. Examples: Simon Says; Here We Go 'Round the Mulberry Bush; Loob-de-Loo; Monkey See, Monkey Do.

Voice volume can be varied during these games. A game can be sung or chanted in a whisper, in a soft voice, in a normal voice or in a loud voice. Occasionally the child should be allowed to choose the "voice" to be used.

A variation of Simon Says substitutes sound-producing actions for the touching of body parts. Example: "Simon says: 'Clap your hands; stamp your feet; click your tongue; snap your fingers; sneeze; whistle; hum.'"

12

Reading aloud to the child should be a daily habit. The technique in reading for pure sound enjoyment differs from that used when the child is to re-tell the material as described earlier. The instructor should read slowly, distinctly and with good inflection. As much expression and flavor as possible should be injected into the reading.

Recommended reading material: stories with opportunities for the reader to create sound effects; poems with strong rhythm and rhyme schemes.

Also, records may be played that include sounds of animals, machines, traffic or nature.

The child may be asked to listen with eyes closed and to visualize what is making each sound.

13

The instructor says, "I am going to say some words. Listen and tell me which word is in the middle." A group of three words is then spoken. The task can be somewhat simplified if the first and last words not only rhyme but also have the same number of syllables. Example: map, pencil, tap.

The task can be varied by asking the child to name the first and/or last word in a spoken sentence. In this case the sentence can be quite long.

To increase difficulty even more, two sentences can be spoken, with a significant pause between them, after which the child is asked to name the first and/or last word in each of the sentences.

14

The child is given an activity sheet with 10 or 12 simple illustrations, widely spaced. The instructor calls out a word. The child circles the matching picture. This can be done with nouns or verbs.

For the older child, the activity sheet can contain printed words rather than illustrations. Numerals can also be used.

15

Out of the child's line of vision, the instructor drops coins or beads, one at a time, into a container. The child listens quietly and carefully and then answers with the number of objects dropped.

Alternate activity: Out of the child's line of vision, the instructor drops objects into a container. The child listens and then drops the same number of objects into another container. In a group situation, the class monitors this activity and announces whether or not the child has dropped the correct number of items.

Note: It is best to start with just three or four items until the ability level of the class or individual members has been established.

16

The child is given three objects that are identical except for color. Example: a red block, a blue block, a green block. The instructor calls out the three colors slowly. The child arranges the items in the required sequence. The task can be made more difficult by increasing the number of objects or by calling out the colors more rapidly.